

Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES—VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I, NO. 166.

THE CITY.

The New Orleans Skating Rink.
E. D. Lawrence and others, of this city, open the Skating Rink in New Orleans next week. The papers predict a rich pecuniary harvest.

Skating Rink.
As usual, the rink will be open to-night for the general public, and, as it is a very popular institution, and a delightful place to spend an hour or two, there can be very little doubt the hall will be filled.

Hog Cholera.
This fatal disease, so it is said, is playing havoc with the hogs in Floyd, Harrison, Clark and Scott counties, Indiana, many farmers in the latter two having lost already from ten to forty head. One man in Harrison county lost thirty-two head in a single week. Bring out your remedies, ye doctors.

Large Sale of Heavy Cattle.
Mr. William Stricker, of Clark county, Indiana, made quite a heavy sale of fat cattle last week, all raised on his own farm. He sold for the New York market, one hundred and one head, averaging 1,376 pounds. Mr. Stricker owns and manages nearly two thousand acres, and is devoting himself mainly to stock-raising.

Louisville Opera House.
Notwithstanding the horrible weather, Mr. Owens has good houses at the Opera House. His presentation last night of John Battery in The Victims, and of Solon Shingle, was very fine. To-night he will appear as Major Wellington de Boots in Everybody's Friend, and as Horatio Spriggins in Forty Winks. Of course the house will be full.

A Silver Wedding.
One of those delightful occasions, known as silver weddings, was celebrated last night at the residence of Dr. John Ball, and hundreds of smiling friends greeted the still young and happy couple, who have been, for the last twenty-five years, traveling together over life's rugged road, he smoothing the way for her delicate tread—she plucking choice flowers to cheer his labors. May they live to celebrate their golden wedding, surrounded, as now, by hosts of sincere and earnest friends.

General Railroad Law.
The people of Kentucky are advancing very rapidly, in the last few years, in the matter of public improvements, as compared with their previous history; but they are still considerably behind their neighbors in some matters. Two or three of these points the Express will make a note of, as occasion justifies. One of them just now: The Legislature of Indiana, in a wise and far-seeing view of policy, some years ago adopted a general railroad law, under the provisions of which companies can be organized, and go to work at any time without waiting upon Legislative movements—without being subjected to adverse neighborhood influences; and Indiana has prospered amazingly. Will not the press of the State agitate for a general law in Kentucky?

Heavy Cattle Transactions.
That the trade of Louisville is rapidly growing in all branches, all will acknowledge who know anything of the facts, and the present season is proving this statement with figures heretofore never dreamed of. If necessary, the figures could be produced from many different lines of trade, but our purpose at present is only in reference to a branch about which very little is generally known, and still less said; and we design presenting only one fact as a sample of many. The sales of cattle on Monday last, at the Bourbon House stock yard, H. S. Visceman, proprietor, footed up over seventy thousand dollars, and the cattle were of the very best. The regular weekly sales foot up very heavy, showing that Louisville is drawing to herself the choicest trade of the West.

Dayenport Brothers.
Weisiger Hall was full last night, and the performances were such as to mystify everybody. The audience selected Capt. B. W. Jenkins and Mr. R. Gilchrist as a committee to go on the stage, examine the cabinets, and tie the brothers. This they did, and reported everything fairly done. One of our city clergy was then shut into the cabinet with the brothers. When the doors were opened the reverend gentleman was found to be almost buried under a load of various musical instruments, a tambourine, instead of his hat, covering his head. Yet he says the brothers made no movement while he was with them. There is something very mysterious here, which somebody ought to discover, and, as the brothers remain only three nights longer, all who would investigate should be on hand.

Board of Trade.
The meeting of the board of managers and finance committee, yesterday afternoon, developed the fact that the board is in a prosperous condition, and that its prospects for good, as the recognized central organ of the commercial community, are brighter now than at any former period. It requires only concert of action, on the part of merchants and traders, to render the Board of Trade a most wonderful agent in the accomplishment of good for all, and of course if for all, then for each. It is really gratifying to find that the senseless old foggy idea which has hitherto ruled Louisville is dying out—the idea that "every tub should stand on its own bottom," whether it has any or not; that every merchant and citizen should jealously keep from the knowledge of all other what he does and proposes. Concert of action is what Louisville needs.

Two Brilliant Weddings.

The First Presbyterian Church was last night the scene of a joyous event—the union of two for life. The house was filled with a brilliant assemblage, and all the appointments were en regle. Mr. B. F. Offutt and Miss Florence E. Graham were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony by the pastor, Rev. S. R. Wilson. D. D. The bride's attendants were among the most beautiful of our city, and the occasion was a very happy one. After the wedding, a brilliant reception was given at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. John Ball. The groom is a young and enterprising farmer, of Shelby county, who has thus transferred from the garden of Louisville one of our brightest flowers, to bloom henceforth for him alone.

Broadway Methodist Church was also this morning the scene of another gay and brilliant assemblage, the occasion being the celebration of the nuptial ceremonies by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., between Mr. Henry C. Dennis and Miss Eliza A. Murphy, eldest daughter of Thos. Murphy, Esq., of this city. The groom is a young merchant of Lebanon, Ky., formerly of this city.

Thus, within a few short hours of each other, have two of our most lovely young ladies been carried away from us to render happy their new homes in strange lands. The best wishes of thousands follow them. May their brightest dreams be fully realized.

An Outrageous Piece.
Willis Taylor is pastor of the colored congregation which worships in the church on Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, and is said to be a good, careful and exceedingly prudent shepherd over his flock. Some time ago he had occasion to reprove one of his flock—Jennie Johnson—for her behavior in church, and she took the reproof in such high dudgeon as to act worse than ever; whereupon she was taken before the City Court and sent to the work-house; but her time expired, and watching her opportunity she attacked Taylor on the street with her tongue; and a villainous load of language it was, calling him all the opprobrious names with which her education had furnished her, and she followed him up, wherever he went, till seeing him enter the office of Justice Clement she dodged out of sight, and is still on the dodge. A constable is now looking for her with a warrant.

Railroad to Paris, Kentucky.
The editor of the Paris Citizen was in the city last week in attendance on the Commercial Convention. Since his return he tells his readers that his great object in visiting Louisville was to present to some of its leading citizens, the proposition to construct an air-line road from Paris to this city. He says the shipments of mules alone from that county—Bourbon—amount to 1,300 car loads in one year—all going South, and he notifies his readers that they can buy all their supplies in Louisville at as low prices as in Cincinnati, if not at less, especially in the line of groceries. He was gratified with the reception his ideas met from our citizens, and his faith in the proposition was greatly strengthened. An effort will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to charter a company directly with that end in view.

Sorry for It.
Yesterday Thos. O'Harron, under what he felt to be great provocation, took a little too much, and going to the store of Abram Collins threatened to whip him. Not satisfied with going once, he went a second time, and then a third and kept on going. Finally Collins, tired of the repetition, went before Justice Clement and took a peace warrant. O'Harron appeared this morning in his right mind, confessed he had done wrong, was sorry for it, and gave his own bond in \$200 to keep the peace for six months.

Contempt of Court.
A "benzined" vagabond caused some commotion in the City Court room this morning, by interrupting the court with the information that he was half drunk. The aforesaid "benzined" had passed the limit allowed to spectators, and was occupying a seat near "the temple of justice," after imparting the information that he was half drunk.

Held to Bail.
Henry Evans, who came all the way from Danville to kill Jeremiah Robinson, who threatened to cut Evans' head off if he didn't let him alone, were tried last evening before Justice Clement; and the contradictory statements remaining just as ever, Evans was held to bail in \$200 for six months, and Robinson in half that amount for half the time.

Injunction Prayed.
The administrator of the estate of H. B. Goodyear has entered suit against the following dentists of this city, praying an injunction against their use of the Goodyear patent in the setting of false teeth, to-wit: George W. Gibbs, Sherburn S. Smith, W. H. Shadon, et al., Charles M. Tucker, and James J. Wilson.

New Trial.
H. A. Marchand, sentenced for counterfeiting nickels, appeared this morning in the United States Court, by his attorney, and entered a motion for a new trial.

Heavy Fine.
Walter C. Young, of Lexington, was fined one thousand dollars this morning in the United States Court for making fraudulent returns of his income.

Admitted.
Willis L. Reeves was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the United States Court this morning.

Masonic Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge met this morning, and after reports from committees, the grand officers elected, yesterday were installed.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:
W. E. Woodruff, Louisville, G. M.
D. P. Robb, Versailles, G. S. D.
J. P. Rascoe, Princeton, G. S. D.
Jesse Terebaugh, Clintonville, G. S. D.
J. H. Davis, Hickman, G. P. U.

The newly elected Grand Master, on taking his seat, delivered a handsome and elegant address.

A resolution of thanks to the retiring Grand Master (Fitch) was unanimously adopted, after which he returned thanks to the Grand Lodge for the honor that had been conferred on him by that body.

John M. Todd, of Frankfort, was re-appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

At 12 o'clock the Grand Lodge adjourned sine die.

The session has been noted for the harmony and good feeling among all the members; for the extraordinarily large attendance, and the expedition with which the work of the lodge was conducted.

Mr. John M. Todd, of Frankfort, Assistant Grand Secretary, re-appointed for the coming year, will please accept the thanks of the Express for his courtesies toward this office.

The delegates will, in large numbers, leave the city to-day for their homes; many of them leave on the half-past two o'clock trains this afternoon; the rest will go to-night and to-morrow morning.

Enin.
This morning opened raw and chill, but not near so cold as yesterday. At noon a drizzle set in which gives promise of ending in a good steady old-fashioned rain.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.
RON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.
THURSDAY, October 21.

Henry Vetter, abuse of family; dismissed.
George Rollinson, stealing a pair of shoes from Susan Barr; continued.
Jack Bond, disorderly conduct; discharged.
Jos. Smythe, assault and battery on John Bond; held in \$100 to answer.
W. A. P. Dickinson, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined \$3 and \$100 for 30 days.

Ed. Bullock and Philip Tegel, drunk and disorderly conduct and assault and battery on Sam. Raney; held in \$100 to answer.
Thos. H. Ogden, drunk and disorderly conduct; continued.

Louisa Korb, stealing clothing worth less than \$5, from Adam Waters; suspended to await the action of the grand jury.
Henry Alford, stealing a pair of boots and two shirts, worth \$8, from Wm. Waterhouse; continued and bond in \$300 required. He made a strong attempt to quit the court room. His progress was stopped by Marshal Dillon, and but for the kindness of his Honor, the loafer would have been sent to "durance vile." The court looked upon his misconduct mercifully, however, and with the advice that he "should wait until the order of his going, but go at once," the "vag" sloped.

THE FEMIN FUND.
Statement of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa—she claims the money for her children, and wishes Mr. J. O'Mahoney over her head.

From the New York World.
Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, whose name is well-known in Ireland and America as that of a lecturer and reader from the Irish poets, and still better known as the wife of O'Donovan Rossa, the brave man who is now undergoing the penalty of imprisonment of penal servitude for life in a British prison, where he has to suffer persecution, and where he is harassed night and day in the attempt to break his spirit, called yesterday at The World office to make the following communication in regard to the "Femin Fund," which is in the hands of a receiver, and amounting to over \$20,000, which she says belongs to her children as the wife of O'Donovan Rossa. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa replies to Mr. J. O'Mahoney at length in regard to the claims which he has set forth to the possession of the fund. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa is a lady of fine personal appearance, and seems deeply interested in the fate of her unfortunate husband.

New York, October 17.
To the Editor of the World:
Sir: In justice to my friends who are ignorant of my right to lay claim to any portion of the fund known as the "Belmont money," and in justice to myself, who value deeply the good opinion of all good men and women, I beg to be allowed space for a slight explanation of my present action in the matter.

Prefacing by a request that my letter be considered no challenge to controversy—nor for neither my time nor my pursuits, nor yet my inclinations, permit me at present to enter into a newspaper controversy—I proceed to offer my statement.

Early in 1863, my husband, who was then in business in New York, was requested to establish and conduct a newspaper in Dublin, which it was explained to him, was to belong to no individual, but was to be the organ and property of the advanced national party in Ireland. Lacking funds to carry out the enterprise, his projectors further requested that my husband should loan them \$2,500 in gold, to be returned to him on his demand, when the projectors should be in a position to pay.

Rossa handed over the required amount, gave up his business in New York, and, arriving in Ireland, at once commenced to publish the Irish People newspaper. For nearly two years, heart and soul, time and talent and labor, he devoted to the success of the undertaking. There is no need for me to say that danger he scorned in the interest of his country. He proved, by his two years responsible connection with the Irish People newspaper, that fear was foreign to his nature; for during that time the government night, at any moment, have arrested and sentenced him without fresh trial, for his unpunished complicity with the Fenian conspiracy of 1858. But let that rest. It will become me, his wife, to proclaim his bravery and devotion; his time and his labor he spent in the beloved cause. For it he forsook his legitimate occupation; for it he forsook his property; for it he lost his liberty; and for it he now lies in manacles

and in prison, with a sentence of penal servitude for life upon his head.

In 1865, the Belmont fund, now in dispute, was sent to Ireland in the form of a draft, payable to John O'Leary, literary editor of the Irish People. One of the purposes for which it was sent from America was the liquidation of the liabilities of the Irish People and the support of the same. Mr. O'Reary, being at the time of its arrival in Ireland a prisoner, charged with treason-felony, the house of Rothschild, at the instigation of the government, refused to him payment of the draft. This was a great blow to the anxious hopes of many of the arrested and unarrested leaders of the popular cause. Even Rossa, generous as he might afford to be in his strength and liberty, was troubled now, and, with memories of his family left penniless and full of presentiments of the doom that the draft of the Irish People to him had been paid to them. In one of his letters, written to me shortly previous to his sentence, occurs the passage: "If Mr. O'Leary will get this money, what is due to me will be paid to you; and if he will not get it, you must obtain it of strong heart and try to manage without."

On my arrival in America I applied to Mr. Anthony A. Griffin, then executive of what is now the Savage branch of the F. B. for payment in part or whole of this debt; but as he deemed it even with the best intentions his party would be powerless to assist me, their executive being empty. I did not push the matter, I do so by advice of some of the highest legal authority in New York. The Belmont money, long turned from the channel in which it should have flowed, is again in the market, waiting the claims of all who can prove their right to it. On the part of my husband, and for the benefit of his children, I have put in my claim; and I do not believe that any impartial jury will set it aside as either fraudulent or ungenerous, or any of the other unpleasant names by which men ignorant of the facts strive to vilify it.

For the demand for interest on capital and remuneration for labor, my legal advisers are responsible. It would, perhaps, be more generous to dispense with these items, but advancing them detracts nothing from the originally just nature of the claim.

I also admit if Rossa were at liberty he may not put in a claim for the money. O'Donovan Rossa, with health and vigor and genius, and a possible future in which to make provision for his family, could well afford to let his country have not only the money, but also a man of a different new time and an added interest of fresh capital on his labor. But O'Donovan Rossa, manacled, imprisoned, health-broken and heart-broken, looking back through the rusty bars of his dungeon on his helpless little ones, destitute of his care and his aid, would not do so.

My Superior wrote me to return within ten days or consider myself virtually excommunicated, although the Pope's anathemas might not yet have been promulgated. I replied by taking immediate passage for America.

VISIT TO THE POPE.
During the month of May I received an order to wait upon the Pope and explain my position. I did so. The Pope was polite and cordial, and expressed himself satisfied with my explanation. Notwithstanding this, the Superior and his ultramontane coadjutors continued their attacks.

FUTURE PREACHING.
Sun Reporter—You will resume preaching on your return, will you not?
Father Hyacinthe—that will depend much upon the spirit displayed by the Ecclesiastical Council. If they show themselves in keeping with the tendencies of the age, I will do so. If they wrap themselves in the narrow robes of the past, I shall be unwilling to preach their doctrines.

THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY.
Sun Reporter—You doubt the Pope's infallibility, do you not?
Father Hyacinthe—I do not, as you are doubtless aware, but as the infallibility of the Pope is not a dogma of the Catholic Church; it is simply an opinion. I am a Catholic, and I hold to all the dogmas of the Church.

THE VIRGIN AND CHRIST.
Sun Reporter—What is your opinion regarding the honor awarded to the Virgin?
Answer—I honor the Virgin, as do all Catholics, as the mother of God; but I disapprove of the excessive attention given to her by many, which exceeds that accorded to Christ, who is God himself. I also object to the great reverence often shown to the Pope, which borders on worship.

Sun Reporter—You do not at all then countenance the widely-spread doctrine that Christ was simply a man, and begotten like other men?
Father Hyacinthe—No; I believe his birth was miraculous, as stated by the Evangelists.

Sun Reporter—You accept, also, the late dogma of the Church regarding the exception of the Virgin from the curse of original sin?
Father Hyacinthe—Yes; that dogma inculcates that the Virgin was begotten as are all children, and, like them, born in sin; but, as being the intended mother of Christ, she was exempted from original sin by the grace of God.

MARRIAGE OF THE CLERGY.
Reporter—Have you ever expressed yourself upon the marriage of the Catholic clergy, now allowed by the Italian laws?
Answer—No; it is a subject I have not touched.

Reporter—You would prefer not giving an opinion upon it?
Answer (with a smile)—Yes.

A JOKE OF FATHER HECKER.
Reporter—You are acquainted with Father Hecker, I believe.
Father Hyacinthe—I knew him in Europe. He amused me once. He said I should not, with my ideas, have entered so strict an order as the Carmelite. It was like putting new wine into old bottles. (At this Father Hyacinthe laughed, considering it an excellent joke.)

When the Emperor Napoleon read Father Hyacinthe's letter, he shook his head and exclaimed: "Une grande faute! Une grande faute!"

FATHER HYACINTHE.

HE ENCOUNTERS THE REPORTERS.

How he Looks, What he Said, &c.

HE DOUBTS THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

The New York Sun chronicles the arrival of pere Hyacinthe in New York in the subjoined report:

Father Hyacinthe was found to be a short, thick man of five feet five, with short, crisp, black hair, retreating from the forehead. His face was florid with the hues of health, and his teeth brilliantly white. His nose was aquiline, but rather small in proportion to his fully rounded visage, and his eye wore the introspective aspect frequent to those who have experienced strong stirrings of the spirit. His eyes appeared to be forty. He was in citizen's dress and completely in black. The hair upon his tanned crown had grown again. He had been occupied in reading a small Douai Bible, with red edges, which lay on the marble table before him. Evidently the voyage had interfered with his self-appointed tasks in the respect, and the necessity of recovering lost time was the chief cause of his desired seclusion. He appeared somewhat impatient of interruption, and required pumping for every statement elicited. He spoke only in French.

Sun Reporter—I am acquainted with several facts, sir, regarding your contemplated movements here, but would more particularly wish to learn your ideas regarding doctrine, and in what respect your views differ from those of the Catholic Church.

Father Hyacinthe—My views are embodied in a letter I wrote to the Superior of my convent, which was published at the time. The Catholic Church is divided into two parties, the Ultramontane, or stand-still party, and the party of progress in both religious and political thought. To the latter view Monsieur Montalembert is now attached, though he was formerly on the opposite side. His ideas were also held by the Abbe Lacordaire previous to his decease. I had been in the habit of leaving every Sunday the Carmelite Convent, in which I was a monk, to preach in the Church of Notre Dame de Paris. In my sermons, I leaned towards liberty of conscience in religious matters, and attacked the spirit which, in the past days, gave birth to the Inquisition. I considered Presidents to be Christians. They had been baptized as such, and their doctrines were Christian. The Superior of my convent objected to this freedom, and perpetually took me to task. This annoyed me, but as I was perpetually seized by the throat and gagged. The anger of my Superior was still further aroused by my attendance at the Peace Congress to Paris, where I delivered an address. The harm of advocating peace I could not see, but as universal peace was in contradiction to the past practice of Christendom, probably that was the reason of my reprehension. Wearied, at last, by perpetual and unreasonable constraint, I threw aside my robe and quitted the convent. There was not a foot of gas in the return within ten days or consider myself virtually excommunicated, although the Pope's anathemas might not yet have been promulgated. I replied by taking immediate passage for America.

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UP IN A BALLOON.

Brilliant Experience of Professor La Montagne in the Saginaw Valley. From the Saginaw Enterprise, Oct. 14.

The late balloon ascension from Bay City, on Tuesday afternoon, is perhaps one of the most dangerous exploits ever accomplished by an aeronaut. The balloon was filled before starting to its utmost tension, so that after one or two unsuccessful attempts Mr. Headley, who was to have accompanied Professor La Montagne, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. Headley had the cables, instruments of observation and tissue paper used to ascertain the ascending and descending force of the balloon, but before he could transfer the articles named those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with a rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles in a few minutes. A perfect gale of wind was blowing the balloon in the direction of the Saginaw River, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. Professor La Montagne said that it became all at once intensely cold. The cloud heentered was one swimming mass of snowflakes, interpenetrating the balloon, which formed a frost work on the car and netting of the balloon. The earth was lost to view.

By tearing up his handkerchief and throwing out shreds he became conscious that he was passing upward with wonderful rapidity, and along with the current of air eastward, toward the lake. Fearing that he might be carried away, he put without a pound of ballast to regulate his descent, he reached for the valve-rope, with the intention of lowering himself gradually. To his surprise, the valve would not open. The rain and sleet accumulating on the top of the balloon, had frozen the valve so fast to resist the pressure from below. Putting the whole strength to the task, he gave a strong pull on the rope, pulling out the iron staples attaching the rope to the valve, the rope falling down into the car. The balloon commenced to gradually descend, and was passed the storm-cloud, which was a mile below, and the heavens above were as clear and the sun shining as brightly as at midday in June. But the air was very cold, and La Montagne was benumbed with cold. He had attained a height of over three miles.

The balloon could not burst, for when the expansion became too great, the gas could escape from the flue or valve below, which was open; but he was fearful of being carried into or over the lake without having made preparations for such an event. He also held the rope which he reached for his knife only to find that he had let it on the ground. Clinging to the ropes with one hand, with the other and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the balloon from the bottom to the top. Then, sitting on the opposite side, he descended to the car to watch the progress. During this operation the ends of the fingers of both hands had become frozen. For a few moments the balloon kept ascending, then, as the gas escaped, it reached its equispace, and a moment after commenced to gradually descend to the earth. Every instant increased its downward speed. The Professor says that he heard the cloth tearing, the rents enlarging, until, with a crash that sounded like a death-knell, the cloth gave way to the pressure, opening a seam on both sides from the bottom to the top.

The gas escaped instantly, leaving not a thousand cubic feet, while the air rushed in, filling up the vacuum, the balloon acted as a parachute. The professor gives it as his opinion that at the light of two apples there was not a foot of gas in the balloon. The cloth, bellying out, formed a strong resistance to the atmosphere, and retarded the descent. He remembers distinctly passing through a cloud, and the sensation on regaining sight of the earth. He has an almost instinctive recollection of approaching the earth's surface. A dull moaning, like the surging of waves, greeted his ears, the flapping of the cloth became louder, and a moment after he became unconscious. On regaining his senses he found himself lying in a wood, and his balloon was some yards distant. Several persons who had seen the balloon descend had come to the scene, and were standing near; they afterwards assisted him. His arms and legs were badly bruised and stiffened, but no bones were broken nor internal injury sustained. The spot where he fell is seven miles from Bay City.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Full Details of the Loss of the Schooner Kate Bully—See Local Persons Deceased.

From the Sarnia Observer, Oct. 16.
The following particulars have been obtained from the survivors of the ill-fated schooner Kate Bully:
The Kate Bully left Sarnia on the morning of the 28th ult., loaded with railway ties and piles for Chicago. Nothing unusual occurred till the evening of Monday, the 29th inst., with the exception that the weather had been pretty rough, with a good deal of head wind. Monday evening was very stormy, but no danger was apprehended till about half past 8 o'clock, when Captain H. L. McGlashan, who was on deck, discovered that she was making water rapidly, evidently having sprung a leak. He at once called up the watch, who were below, and all hands set to work to throw over the deck cargo, but they had only been engaged in this about half an hour, when a squall struck the vessel, and she was hurled to her end. At this time her first mate, George Canada, was at the wheel, and when the vessel careened he was thrown off into the water, and never regained the vessel. The rest of the crew, including Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Clayton, N. Y., who was employed as cook on board, were ordered to rein their heads and arms to the vessel, or got hold of her after being thrown into the water—with one exception, Thomas Doran, of Kingston, and clung to the bulwark, which was partially out of the water. As the vessel was rolling heavily, and the men were continually overboard, the men endeavored to fasten themselves to the belaying pins with ropes, to prevent themselves being swept off by the sea; one of them, Mr. Edward Corbett, of Five Islands, Nova Scotia, getting overboard, the vessel was thrown overboard, and the vessel was thrown overboard, and the vessel was thrown overboard.

The Prince had not the money, but was induced to sign a note for a bill for the amount, payable a couple of weeks after date. In London his Royal Highness' "paper" would have been found very difficult indeed, if not impossible, to discount, but in Paris there are still financial agents who put faith in princes. At any rate the bill was discounted, and did find its way in due time to London, where it was presented for payment at Coutts Bank. The document not being signed by the Comptroller of the Prince's Household, had an aspect of irregularity about it that the bankers did not like, and they hesitated before paying it. The Prince was abroad again, and could not be referred to, and the story somehow got to the ears of his royal mother. The money was paid, to avoid scandal, but her Majesty—who, although in retirement, knows as well as anybody in England what is going on—gave her eldest son "a bit of her mind" upon the whole transaction, and told him pretty plainly what she thought of married men with families of their own, and very much in debt, making presents of \$50,000 to women of whom the less said the better.

His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is it generally believed, quite as bad, if not worse; but, being an unmarried man, the sin is not so great. And the same is said of Prince Arthur, the young Prince now in Canada, though in a very much less degree. The effect of his Royal Highness' example is gradually but very surely telling upon the morals of the higher and middle classes of the land.

Victor Emmanuel is said to have no fewer than seven mistresses in the various cities of Italy.

O'Connor, of Chicago.

Their position was by no means encouraging, however. It was dark and very cold, and they were continually drenched by the heavy seas breaking over them. In this position they remained all day on Tuesday, and during that night Corbett and Bully died from cold and exposure, their companions unloosing the ropes, by which the bodies were fastened, and letting them into the water. Throughout Wednesday there still appeared hope for the survivors, until late in the afternoon the schooner Black Hawk was observed bearing down upon them, and about five o'clock in the afternoon she reached and rescued them from their almost helpless position, conveying them to Manitowish. Their sufferings during the forty hours they were exposed on the wreck, as much as well as concerned, were intense, the weather being very cold, and being entirely destitute of food of any kind.

Eloquent Speech of a Chippewa Chief.
The following speech was made by Black Bird, Chief of the Chippewa Indians, at a late council held by Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Knight, agent, in which the chief was contending that the United States, under treaty stipulations, owed them about one hundred thousand dollars. The bearing of Black Bird, and his manner of delivery are described by those who heard him as eloquent in the highest degree. The records of the government show that the chief was right, there being near fifty thousand dollars due them:

My Father—I greet you. I also, through you, greet our Great Father, I also greet our Great Father in the skies, who has given us health, by which we live and express our thoughts. My name is known in all these parts. My name is Black Bird, in whose mouth there is no lie. A lie never had a place in my mouth since I was born. What these speakers have said is true, as everybody in this parts will testify to. The man who acted for us when the first treaty was made was named Ma-gee-law, and the man that acted for us when the mineral lands were ceded was named Owa-bwa-gawee (the White Crane). The speaker was here referring to what previous speakers had stated, that only the minerals and timber were ceded at the St. Peter's treaty and treaty of 37—the lands, birch, oak, maple and timber were reserved by them; also the rice fields. Who was it that put in the treaty a cession of lands? It must have been the Commissioner. We utter nothing against our Great Father, nor his agent. But it is our Great Father's place to put these things right. His arms are long and strong; he has much power; he is great, and his arms being long and strong can reach afar off, even to the end of the earth can he reach to settle the affairs of his people. If his shoe is soiled, he will throw it out, and renew his shoe—that is what he would do, and we are sure he will do it. His agents and lawyers (legislators) are wrong and great. If a man was dead and laid in his coffin before them, they have almost power and skill sufficient to bring him to life again. If his lawyers (legislators) have a glove on a scented to their taste they will pull it off and throw it away. We have never sold the lands. When our Great Father and we have been robbed of our lands. It is my desire that our Great Father and his lawyers shall make these things right with my people. We think the lands still belong to us. Our Great Father and his lawyers shall make these things right. Then the Great Spirit will smile upon them. This is all I have to say. I have great faith in you, and that you will assist us in getting our Great Father to let us go to Washington and settle our matter before most men of his age. Our Great Father has selected you to be our Great Father.

Immortality of the Prince of Wales.

A London correspondent of the New York Herald charges the Prince of Wales with the grossest outrages on morality and decency. The writer says:
His companions and intimate friends are all young, unmarried noblemen, who are notorious for the immoral lives they lead, and who openly boast of the conquests they achieve and the female companions they patronize. The Prince, although married, has a host of mistresses, women in France, has it is reported everywhere, almost broken his wife's heart by his infidelities, and very much of her long continued illness may be attributed to this source of annoyance. Curious to say, his highness, although by no means better than most young men of his years, never became openly immoral until after he married.

He carried on a desperate flirtation, if not worse, with a duchess who was one of his wife's maids of honor, and since she left his household, has been undisguised in his attentions to a notorious French actress (Schneider, we presume). He was very attentive to her when she was in London, and recently visited her in Paris. She asked him to lend her £10,000 (\$50,000).

The Prince had not the money, but was induced to sign a note for a bill for the amount, payable a

THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869. {
The state of affairs in the local money

markets are in the same condition as reported for some time back, with no immediate prospects in sight looking toward an improvement in the volume of currency. On the other hand, a more stringent money market is anticipated, and the increased demand for gold by foreign purchasers who are making extensive preparations to commence slaughtering at an early day.

The rates of interest between the banks are unchanged, but in the outside market higher rates are daily obtained.

There is a general abundance of money and in excess of the demand. The banks are buying at 1½ discount and selling at 1-10 discount and par.

Gold—Continues active, and the offering is quite sufficient to meet the demand. The London market opened at 139½, and at noon advanced to 139½. We quote buying at 139½ and selling at 139½.

The weather to-day is cloudy and foggy but cool. The indications are very favorable for wet weather and an improvement in the stage of water in the river.

APPLES—Choice qualities are a shade firmer, and the demand continues fair.

moderate; but the supply in the market shows no increase. Dealers were holding

heavy bagging at 27½c, and light weight at 26 1/2c.

BUTTER—Is in better demand, and fresh country. Western butter has advanced. W. quote country, on arrival, at 34 1/2c. Western Reserve, at 33a29c.

WHEAT—Western butter at 40a36c per pound.

FLOUR—A decline is reported to-day in low grades, but the demand continues steady. We quote fine at 10 1/4 0a4.50, superfine at 4 50a5.50, extra 5 00a5.50, extra family 5 25a5.75. A No. 1 at 6 00a6.50 fancy at 7 25a7.75, and rye flour at 6 00a6.50 per bushel.

GRAIN—The market is quiet and unchanged. Wheat commands 11a1 1/2c for red and white. Corn is unchanged at 80a50c on arrival. Oats are firm at 48a50c on arrival. Rye 90a55c.

GROCERIES—Continue in fair demand, but transactions are nearly all made by local dealers. Small shipments are made on orders.

PROVISIONS—No important changes have occurred to-day, and the market is quoted as follows: Mess pork at 12 1/2c firm; Bacon quiet, shoulders 17 1/2c, 17a17 1/2; clear rib at 20a20 1/2c, and clear sides at 24a20 1/2c; breakfast bacon is firm at 21a21 1/2c. Lard is quiet at 18a18 1/2c; tierces and 20c in kegs.

WHISKY—Is in fair demand and quoted as follows: Raw, 11 1/2a1 1/2c, tax paid

LEAF TOBACCO—The market continues firm in prices, and steady in demand. The

In prices, last week's demand. The offerings to-day amounted to 72 hds, with rejections of hds on 16 hds.

The Pickett house sold 17 hds at \$6 80 for lugs to \$15 25 for manufacturing leaf.

The Farmers' house sold 7 hds at \$8 for lugs to \$24 for cutting leaf.

The Ninth-street house sold 16 hogheads at \$8 30 for shipping leaf to 16 75 for Trumble count leaf.

The Boone house sold 11 hogheads at \$8 for lugs to 12 75 for Adair count leaf.

The Louisville house sold 11 hoghead at \$7 50 for lugs to 10 75 for Green count leaf.

Large hogs—1 hd at \$24, 1 at 16 75, 1 at 15 25, 1 at 11, 2 at 13 75, 2 at 12 50, 12 to 15 75, 2 at 11, 1 to 15 75, 15 at 10 75, 15, 17 at 9 to 9 90, 15 at 8 to 8 90, 3 at 7 30 to 7 90, 1 at 6 80.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 21—12 m.

GOLD—100's.

COTTON—Dull and nominal; good middling 27 1/2c.

WHEAT—Good—Steady; demand fair.

GRAIN—Steady.

SUGAR—Sugar and coffee dull and price unchanged.

WHISKY and fine quiet but steady.

OLDS—Petroleum unchanged in every respect.

St. Louis, Mo., Wholesaler and Retailer, 100 N. 3rd St.

Provisions—Mess pork and lard quiet but steady.

CATTLE—Steady; demand fair. Receipts, in
head.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 21—12 M.

BEEF—Tull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat at low spring 44¢; hard
seller October, \$1.61½; buyer October and sell-
er November, \$1.60; corn cash and unsettled; No.
2, 72¢; oats, 68¢; timothy, 90¢; hay, 10¢; clover,
21¢. Outer dull and nominal; flax, 1.00; rye,
1.00; barley, 1.00; feed, 1.00; and unchanged.
Barley dull and nominal.

HOGS—Demand good. 44¢; good to choice
48¢; unsold 33¢ head.

PORK—Easier and prices cut; green
shoulder, 16¢; ham, 16¢; belly, 16¢; lard,
16½¢; mess pork \$3.50 on spot, 23¢; 72¢;
No. 1, 74¢; No. 2, 76¢.

WHISKY—Firm; good liquors; 41¢ that 1
for wooden and iron brand.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, October 21—12 M.

CATTLE—Steady; stall, 24¢; 25¢.

WHEAT—Demand fair and prices firm a
few cents.

HOGS—Demand for live active at full price
and steady.

GIRKEN MEATS—Demand active; shoulders
11¢; ribs, 13¢.

PORK—Demand good; mess pork unchanged; qua-
tities mostly unplaced.

The flour and grain market is unchanged
in every respect.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, October 21—11:15 A.

Provisions---Pork 110s. Lard 72s. Bacon

BRIDGE ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Cars Loaded with Stock Precipitated into the Hackensack River.

From the N. Y. Post, Tuesday.

About half past nine o'clock this forenoon a disastrous accident occurred on the Erie railway over the Hackensack bridge, resulting in considerable loss of live stock. An eastern-bound stock train was crossing the bridge, and when partly over, the bridge, as it is situated, suddenly settled, precipitating the engine, tender and four cars into the Hackensack river, and four cars loaded with sheep and hogs, into the stream. The cars were much broken, and

many others were killed and drowned. A wrecking train and gang of men was im-

☞ Immediately sent up from Jersey City by the New York and Erie Railroad, the injured man. The other track was uninjured and passenger trains will run over the bridge as usual.

☞ Dry earth has recently been introduced as a deodorizer, and the result of the new process is reported to be perfectly effective. Among other illustrations it is stated that at the meat preserving establishment of Messrs. Melbourne, Australia, where thirty thousand sheep are frequently slaughtered in one day, there is not the slightest smell, in consequence of the use of dry earth as a deodorizing agent.

☞ A roulette-wheel in a sleeve-button is a Paris invention for a portable gaming establishment.

☞ The nickname of the Prince Imperial at the Tuileries is "Enfant Typhon."

☞ Dinckley, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is about to settle in Norfolk.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the right edge, suggesting it was once folded. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.